

Dr. HENRY JOY CLARKE, J.P., who died at his residence in Doncaster on November 16th, at the age of 62, was the son of Dr. Thomas Clarke of Doncaster, and received his medical education at Edinburgh. In 1878 he graduated M.B., C.M., and obtained the diploma of M.R.C.S.Eng.; he proceeded M.D.Ed. three years later. After holding the posts of house-physician in Edinburgh and house-surgeon to the Glasgow Royal Infirmary, he commenced general practice in 1879 in Doncaster, where practically the whole of his active medical life was spent. He won the high respect and esteem of his colleagues, and recently, at the completion of fifty years of medical practice, was entertained by them to dinner and presented with a testimonial. At about the same time, in recognition of his long service to Doncaster, he received the freedom of the borough. He was for many years a keen member of the British Medical Association, and was unanimously asked to become the first chairman of the newly formed Doncaster Division, a position he held until his death. He was also a member of the Leeds and West Riding Medico-Chirurgical Society, and of the Doncaster Medical Society. A colleague writes: The loss of so worthy a physician is keenly felt in Doncaster, but the influence for good which Dr. Clarke exerted will survive living memory. No one in need or trouble ever sought his counsel or help in vain. He was a man of great personal charm, an ideal family practitioner, and in all respects an ornament to his profession.

Dr. JOHN ALFRED GRAY died at Ealing on November 19th, aged 72. He was educated at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and took the M.R.C.S. diploma in 1882, and the L.S.A. in 1884. For five years, from 1888 to 1893, he was surgeon to the Amir Abdul Rahman of Afghanistan; and after his return home embodied his Eastern experiences in a most readable book, *At the Court of the Amir*. On his return to England he graduated M.B. at the University of London in 1894, and soon after settled in practice at Ealing, where he was one of the surgeons to the King Edward Memorial Hospital, and also medical officer to the police and post office. He had practically retired from practice for the last two years. He leaves a widow, one son—Dr. John Gray—and one daughter.

Mr. CHARLES HAMILTON WHITEFORD, who died on November 13th, at his residence in Plymouth, received his medical education at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and obtained the diplomas M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. in 1892. He devoted himself to surgery from the first, and became well known in the Plymouth area as an operating surgeon keenly interested in the technique of his craft. He was surgical referee to the Plymouth County Court district, consulting surgeon to the Plymouth centre of the Great Western Railway system, and had been honorary surgeon to Plymouth Infirmary, and surgical specialist to the Ministry of Pensions and the Military Hospital, Devonport. Mr. Hamilton Whiteford was for many years an active member of the Plymouth Medical Society, in which he held office as president from 1911 to 1913. He was the author of several publications on surgical subjects, and many years ago built and equipped a private operating theatre.

The death took place in a nursing home at Edinburgh, on November 19th, of Dr. J. M. THOMSON, who had practised in Airdrie for many years. After graduating M.B., C.M. at Edinburgh in 1891, Dr. Thomson began practice in Airdrie, where he remained some thirty-five years. He took an active interest in local affairs, and had been for many years a member of New Monkland parish council. He was also a justice of the peace. He had recently retired from practice, and taken up residence at Polmont.

Dr. D. HAMILTON KYLE, for many years a well-known medical practitioner at St. Andrews, died at Southampton on November 7th. After graduating M.B., C.M. at Glasgow in 1880, Dr. Kyle took up practice in St. Andrews,

where he interested himself to a great extent in public affairs, and was for a considerable time a member of the local town council. He is survived by a widow, three sons, and three daughters. Two of his sons and the three daughters, having been brought up at St. Andrews, attained great distinction in the world of golf. Mr. Edward P. Kyle won the championship of the Federated Malay States four times, and played for Scotland against England in 1925. Mr. D. H. Kyle was an international player, and represented Great Britain against America. Each of the daughters has also taken part in international competitions, and reached a high place on various occasions in the Scottish ladies' championship events.

Universities and Colleges.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

ANNUAL MEETING OF FELLOWS AND MEMBERS.

THE annual general meeting of the Fellows and Members of the Royal College of Surgeons was held on November 21st, with the President, LORD MOYNIHAN OF LEEDS, in the chair. About fifty were present.

THE PRESIDENT placed before the meeting the annual report of the Council and drew attention to a number of matters. With regard to the primary Fellowship examination in anatomy and physiology in Canada, he said that this had been from every point of view very satisfactory. It had been decided to hold another examination in Canada in September of next year. The total cost of the examination was £600, and the loss to the College £214. With regard to the British College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists, he, together with the President of the Royal College of Physicians, had endeavoured to arrange a compromise on the basis of the amendment of certain clauses in the memorandum of the new College, which appeared to be in conflict with the powers and functions of the Royal Colleges. Before this proposal took shape the Council had under consideration the establishment of a special diploma in obstetrics and gynaecology, and this was being proceeded with. In conclusion, he referred to some gifts to the College, including the grant by Lord Beaverbrook of £1,000, which it had been decided to expend on tissue culture research.

In reply to a question by Dr. E. W. D. KITE, the PRESIDENT said that he had never heard any suggestion made to the Court of Examiners that only a certain proportion of the candidates for the Fellowship should be passed. The explanation of the fact that only 92 candidates out of 332 in the primary examination passed, and only 70 out of 225 in the final examination, must be sought in some other direction. To set up an arbitrary restriction of this kind would be contrary to the spirit of the College and also to fair-play. The examiners conducted the examination and reported the results to the Council, who invariably accepted them. In reply to Dr. F. W. COLLINGWOOD, he said that in his belief the examination for the Fellowship was as nearly perfect as any examination could be. It was, of course, impossible to distinguish the all-round surgical capacity of a man except by practice.

Demand of Members for Representation.

THE time-honoured resolution affirming the desirability of admitting Members to direct representation upon the Council, in view of the fact that there are 18,587 Members as against 1,945 Fellows, was moved and seconded by Fellows of the College. Mr. SOMERVILLE HASTINGS, the proposer, said that most of those who belonged to the College first became associated with it because they desired to practise medicine. It was only afterwards that they realized that they were part of an active living organism, and desired to be more closely associated with its work. According to the present charter, he realized that the Members had no legal right to the facilities for which they were asking, but he believed they had a strong moral right because of the injustice perpetrated by the predecessors of the Council in the forties of the last century. He believed that at an earlier period the election of the governing body was in the hands of the Members, but when the Fellowship was created it was decided that the governing body should be elected in future solely by the Fellows—in other words, the Council of that day dispossessed the Members of all voice in the control and management of the College. Members had smarted under a sense of injustice ever since. He added that the Members were not dissatisfied with the conduct of the College, and they were putting forward these claims, not because they wanted anything for themselves, but because they felt that they had something to give. Most of the Members of the College were in general practice. In whatever way the medical services of the country might develop, the general practitioner must always be the cornerstone of the edifice; the co-ordinator of medical services. It would always be the duty of the general practitioner to make